Amendment to the Claims:

This listing of claims 1-18 will replace all prior versions, and listing of claims in the application. Claim 18 is added.

Listing of Claims

1. (Previously Presented) A lighting device comprising at least one light source arranged in a housing for emitting a lighting beam through a light-transmitting plate of the housing, wherein said plate is provided with means which reflect incident light on the plate such that light impinging at certain locations of said light-transmitting plate having a relatively higher light intensity than light impinging certain other locations of said light-transmitting plate is reflected more strongly at said certain locations wherein said means comprise at least one light-transmitting plate, having grooves formed therein, said grooves filled with a diffuse reflective powder constituting a patterned reflective material, said grooves having a relatively higher pattern density at said certain locations and a relatively lower pattern density at said certain other locations, thereby reflecting more than 80% of the total incident light impinging on the entire light-transmitting plate.

2. (Original) A lighting device according to claim 1, wherein said material is arranged in a one-dimensional spatial pattern on or in the light-transmitting plate.

3. (Original) A lighting device according to claim 1, wherein said material is arranged in a two-dimensional spatial pattern on or in the light-transmitting plate.

4. (Original) A lighting device according to claim 1, wherein said means comprise at least one light-transmitting plate having grooves formed therein, which grooves are filled with a diffuse reflective powder.

5. (Original) A lighting device according to claim 4, wherein grooves present at locations

where the incident light on the plate has a higher intensity are wider than grooves present at locations where the incident light on the plate has a lower intensity.

6. (Original) A lighting device according to claim 4, wherein the spacing between neighbouring grooves is smaller at locations where the incident light on the plate has a higher intensity than at locations where the incident light on the plate has a lower intensity.

7. (Original) A lighting device according to claim 4, wherein the grooves are formed in the light-transmitting plate of the housing, and wherein the grooves are covered by a cover plate arranged on said plate.

8. (Original) A lighting device according to claim 4, wherein the grooves are formed in a light-transmitting second plate arranged on the light-transmitting plate of the housing, and wherein the grooves in the second plate are covered by a cover plate arranged on said second plate.

9. (Original) A lighting device according to claim 4, wherein the grooves are formed in a light-transmitting second plate arranged on the light-transmitting plate of the housing, and wherein the grooves are covered by the plate of the housing.

10. (Original) A lighting device according to claim 4, wherein said grooves have a minimum depth of at least 1.5 mm and a minimum width of at least 1 mm.

11. (Original) A lighting device according to claim 4, wherein said powder comprises calcium halophosphate, calcium pyrophosphate, BaSO.sub.4, MgO, YBO.sub.3, TiO.sub.2 or Al.sub.2O.sub.3 particles.

12. (Original) A lighting device according to claim 11, wherein said particles have an average diameter ranging from 0.1 to 100 .mu.m, in particular from 5 to 20 .mu.m.

13. (Original) A lighting device according to claim 11, wherein said particles are mixed with fine-grained Al.sub.2O.sub.3 particles having an average diameter which ranges from 10 to 50 nm.

14. (Original) A lighting device according to claim 13, wherein the amount of fine-grained Al.sub.2O.sub.3 particles having an average diameter ranging from 10 to 50 nm ranges from 0.1 to 5 wt. %, in particular from 0.5 to 3 wt. %.

15. (Original) A lighting device according to claim 4, wherein said powder is a "free-flowing" type powder.

16. (Original) A lighting device according to claim 4, wherein the powder is substantially incapable of absorbing light, in particular light having a wavelength in the visible wavelength range.

17. (Previously Presented) A method for the lateral homogenisation of the intensity of the light emitted from a lighting housing, using a lighting device comprising at least one light source arranged in a housing for emitting a lighting beam through a light-transmitting plate of the housing, wherein said plate is locally provided with means which reflect incident light on the plate such that light impinging at certain locations of said light-transmitting plate having a relatively higher light intensity than light impinging certain other locations of said light-transmitting plate is reflected more strongly at said certain locations wherein said means comprise at least one light-transmitting plate, having grooves formed therein, said grooves filled with a diffuse reflective powder constituting a patterned reflective material, said grooves having a relatively higher pattern density at

said certain locations and a relatively lower pattern density at said certain other locations, thereby reflecting more than 80% of the total incident light impinging on the entire light-transmitting plate.

18. (New) A lighting device comprising at least one light source arranged in a housing for emitting a lighting beam through a light-transmitting plate of the housing, wherein said plate is provided with means which reflect incident light on the plate such that light impinging at certain locations of said light-transmitting plate having a relatively higher light intensity than light impinging certain other locations of said light-transmitting plate is reflected more strongly at said certain locations wherein said means comprise at least one light-transmitting plate, having grooves formed therein, said grooves being configured as a matrix, said grooves filled with a diffuse reflective powder constituting a patterned reflective material, said grooves having a relatively higher pattern density at said certain locations and a relatively lower pattern density at said certain other locations, thereby reflecting more than 80% of the total incident light impinging on the entire light-transmitting plate.